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[16]

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10th January, 1888.

papers for libels practically identical with the one now in question.

For the defence, it was shown that the allegation complained of had all been made at the shareholders' meeting, except the suggestion about the *Pedlington* advertisement. Two or three of the shareholders who had spoken were called, but they all declined now to substantiate the charges they had made, and it presently came out that these charges were entirely founded upon an anonymous leaflet distributed among the shareholders just before the meeting. On the origin of this document no light whatever was thrown.

"Everything will depend on the Judge," Mr. Wiley had more than once assured his client before the trial. Now, during the cross-examination of Mr. Lamkin, Mr. Justice Littlejohn had, by his manner and observations, encouraged the defendants to believe that he had formed a very poor opinion of the plaintiff and his wrongs. Before the end of the case, however, his lenient attitude was observed to undergo a marked change. In re-examining the plaintiff, Mr. Teasle, Q.C., took occasion to hand up to the Bench a copy of the *Pedlington* advertisement, ostensibly for the purpose of calling attention to something in the report of the meeting. He directed the Judge's attention to a passage which was marked; but on his lordship observing that he could not see what the passage had to do with the case, it was discovered that the copy handed up was the issue of April 10, instead of that of April 24, which contained the report. Noticing this incident, Mr. Wiley presently obtained the name and of the article, where he found a paragraph headed "A Skinflint Baronet," and commenting in most offensive terms on the conduct of a certain Sir Roger Rustem, a neighbouring landowner, towards his tenants. Mr. Wiley handed the paper to his leading counsel.

"By Jove, Teasle! this is too bad," said Sir George, *softly*, to his learned friend, who, however, affected not to hear.

"Why, what is the meaning of it?" asked Mr. Wiley.

"Don't you see? Sir Roger Rustem is Littlejohn's brother-in-law," replied Sir George. "I expect we shall have to pay for this."

Whether or not Sir George was right, the "Skinflint Baronet" re-appeared when the Judge came to sum up. His lordship's remarks were throughout decidedly favourable to the plaintiff. He had already ruled, after a learned argument, that the defence of privilege failed to apply to a company meeting. He now pointed out to the jury that the defendants had not even attempted to justify the suggestion that the plaintiff was the same man as the secretary of the "Whistle" Company, and that they had practically given no evidence of any fraud in regard to the refreshment contractor's lease. There appeared to have been some irregularity in the management of this company, he said, for which the plaintiff might or might not be responsible; but that was no answer to the other charges and insinuations against the plaintiff, which were altogether unsubstantiated. Then his lordship turned to Sir George Gribble's argument, that the defendants had acted in good faith in the discharge of a public duty. On this point, he said, it was most material to consider what class of paper they relied upon for their statements, and then he took up the *Pedlington* advertisement, and read "The Skinflint Baronet" as an example of the sort of "stuff" which the defendants considered themselves justified in reproducing. If he then continued, the jury thought that a respectable newspaper would insert such remarks upon a well-known and much esteemed baronet, then this *Pedlington* advertisement was a respectable paper. But if, after what he had read, they considered the paper to be a mischievous scandal-mongering publication, whose statements the *Daily* *Advertiser* had recklessly adopted, then the conduct of the defendants would deserve to be visited, not indeed with vindictive, but still with substantial and exemplary damages &c.

All which the jury accepted with the best possible faith. When they came to consider their verdict, they did not even retire from the box, but after a little juggling with a sheet of paper and some figures, they found a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, with £500 damages.

In due course the damages were paid over, and the little bills of the defendants on either side were taxed and settled. In the course of the latter business Mr. Smallpage had occasion, two or three weeks after the trial, to see Mr. Wiley once more.

"By-the-by," said the solicitor, as they were parting. "I heard a funny story this morning. Our action has led to another. You remember the article, 'A Skinflint Baronet,' which was read at the trial?"

"Perfectly," replied Mr. Wiley.

"Well, it seems that Sir Roger Rustem had not heard of it up to that time; but his attention being called to it, either by the report of our trial or by old Littlejohn himself, he has commenced an action for libel against the *Pedlington* *Advertiser*."

"Rather waste of powder, isn't it?" said Mr. Smallpage.

"Well, Sir Roger could not overlook such an attack. He does not want money, of course; but if he did, I am not so sure but what he might get it."

"Why, Lamkin said at the trial that his judgment against the *Advertiser* was unsatisfactory. I know that in something very queer about the conduct of the *Pedlington* *Advertiser* all through our case. I have been talking about it to Mr. George, who is acting as Sir Roger Rustem's solicitor. It seems that Lamkin never attempted to issue execution on his judgment, although the paper has been going on regularly ever since, and George swears that the *Advertiser* must have been executed."

"If so, I hope Rustem will punish the rascal," replied Mr. Smallpage, who already felt sufficiently indignant at the way he had been treated by his *Pedlington* contemporary.

It turned out that Mr. George's conjecture was not so very far wide of the mark. The action brought by Sir Roger Rustem had not proceeded very far before Mr. Wiley received a communication from Mr. George, requesting him to attend, if possible, at that gentleman's office on the following morning and bring Mr. Smallpage with him. The note promised some interesting information concerning the late action of Lamkin v. Smallpage, and at the appointed hour both Mr. Smallpage and his solicitor presented themselves at Mr. George's office.

"I am very busy," said Mr. George; "but it will not take long to tell what I have to say. You may prepare yourselves for a pleasant surprise. I had a visit yesterday from your friend Mr. Grainger. The *Pedlington* *Advertiser* is no more. Our action has required it, and Grainger came here to warn me that it was no use going on, and to make the best terms he could for himself. In so doing he has disclosed the history of the action of Lamkin against the *Daily* *Advertiser*. To begin with, Grainger was not the proprietor of the *Advertiser* at all—not even interested in it."

"That's it," replied Mr. George. "Lamkin purchased the *Pedlington* *Advertiser* less than a year ago for £50,000, in cash and giving bills for the balance, all of which have been dishonoured. Lamkin circulated the statement among the shareholders of the *Pier* Company which was referred to at the trial, and which led to the charges against him being made at the meeting. Lamkin wrote the article on the meeting in the *Advertiser*. Lamkin was the anonymous 'Shareholder' who sent the paper to the editor of the *Daily* *Advertiser*, and to the various provincial papers against which he has commenced actions, and which, I may remark, have all thrown up the sponge and paid him heavy damages since the result of your case."

"He has robbed us alone of nearly a thousand pounds! But he shall pay for it yet. Where is he?"

"Ah! I regret to add," said Mr. George, "that, finding our action would expose the whole swindle, he has gone abroad to spend his winnings and reflect on the beauties of the law of libel!"—*Truth*.

BUYING TREATY PRIVILEGES FROM CHINA.

We have to-day what purports to be a synopsis of the new treaty negotiated with the Chinese Minister at Washington, but not yet signed by the President. The information in relation to its contents comes apparently from the counsel of the Chinese Minister, who has discovered that men can be hired in this country to espouse any cause, no matter how inimical to its general interests. Our people are impatient and anxious to find any solution of the Chinese question that is possible, without reference to any principle of justice. There is a *pro-vice-versa* provided above an Act of Congress, or vice-versa, provided the prime object held in view is accomplished—namely, the prohibition of the return of all coolies who may leave this country, no matter upon what errand bent, and the admission of no more fresh ones.

That may be said to be the Chinese question in *nude*, and any variation from that line of proceeding can have no other effect but to prolong and intensify a problem which, if not satisfactorily disposed of, will in the end produce an upheaval not second to any found in the history of the United States. Neither will anything that is proposed to be done at present, except that another fact also to be taken into consideration, namely, that the only troubles with which we are confronted in this part of the United States have been the fruit of short-sighted international compacts. The whole country has been made to suffer more than once by the incapacity and complaisance of our diplomats. The Pacific Coast, because new international questions have grown out of its settlement and occupation by Americans, is bearing the heavy load of an entirely new crop of treaty blunders. There will, therefore, be a very close scrutiny of anything new that may be proposed in this line.

The new Chinese Treaty extends the period of the restriction of the immigration of Chinese laborers for twenty years after the expiration of the present Restriction Act. It allows two classes of laborers who are now in this country to go to China and return—namely, those who are worth \$1,000, but whether in real or personal property, or only in the former, is not stated; and those who are married and have children here. The other provision of the treaty relates to Chinese other than laborers, who appear to have the right to enter the United States pretty much upon the same terms as at present, except that the privilege is apparently confined to merchants, who occupy an inferior position in Chinese social structure. The existing treaty admits in addition teachers, students and travellers, on the certificate of their Government. In consideration of these concessions graciously made by Chang Yen Hoon, our Government is to pay for all the losses alleged to have been suffered by the Chinese in this country, which losses, it is confidently stated, will not exceed \$300,000 in all.

That any relief can be expected from this treaty, if it is correctly reported, is a matter of very grave doubt. The new restriction does not allow which the Federal Courts have admitted so many coolies, is pretty nearly exhausted. Such reductions have been made in the alleged total number of these mythical persons that the end of the procession is not far off. Furthermore, the list made out in the Chinese Consulate, upon which the Federal Courts have been leaning with such unquestioning trustfulness, it is now becoming apparent, as every one outside the atmosphere of these tribunals long suspected, was cooked for the purpose. The effect of the new treaty will be to substitute for the *certificates* of residence, who are so rapidly running down, another endless ribbon of \$1,000 and married Chinamen, who will go out to Hongkong, and whose places in 90 per cent. out of all the cases, will be taken on the return trip by fresh coolies. The Chinese in this city, equal in number to one-half of our male adults, own real property to the amount of \$378,535 out of a total of \$191,594,054, and \$334,720 personal property out of a total of \$59,687,419. They own a great deal more personal property, but it is carefully concealed to escape taxation.

But there is basal enough in personal property, if included for expansion under the affidavit of the Chinese Consulate which will endow, hypothetically, every coolie whose time is up with \$1,000, so that a new man may take his place at Hongkong and return in his stead to this country. The other qualification—that is to say, that the coolie has a wife, and that uxorial relation shall entitle him to go and come at will, would end in establishing that every coolie in Chinatown has entered the blessed state of matrimony, though it is notorious that there is not one woman to the hundred of males in that malarious annex to the city of San Francisco. If there was any notion of real limitation in this connection there would have been a definition as to which wife should be regarded as conferring this privilege of international junketing, for the Chinese, when he can afford it, does not restrict himself to one.

Finally, and as the ultimate analysis, our Government is to pay \$300,000 for permission to regulate its internal affairs in the way above set forth. It was predicted by those who have a knowledge of Chinese history and Chinese methods, that if Congress allowed the \$17,000, which was claimed for the Rock Springs outrage, all trouble on the score of the surplus might be laid aside. The Chinese officials in this country tasted blood on that occasion, and they are now going for more. If any of that money found its way to the real sufferers, it was because these Chinese officials, on the voyage across the Pacific, experienced a representation of heart, phenomenal and unprecedented in its character. They want now \$300,000 more, which, as in the former case, is not to be sent to China, but is to be disbursed in this country. The idea is to be checked by the Chinese Government, and a dividend there. Everything is for sale in China. The Chinese Minister in this country is now selling a pretended treaty privilege for \$300,000. At these figures we are buying back a part of our lost sovereignty for a period of twenty years.

Whether any idea of the real character of the trade he was making with Chang Yen Hoon suggested itself to the mind of Mr. Hayard is not known to any one but himself. But it must be regarded as a "galic" wonder, in the

psychological sense, if he had not at least a notion that the United States for cash down was to buy the privilege from China of managing its own internal affairs in certain most important particulars. If the treaty be as it is represented, no one need wonder at the Pacific States' demand for absolute exclusion by our own Government, and they will get it despite Mr. Hayard's weakness or President Cleveland's unfamiliarity with the subject.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

SOURCES OF ARTESIAN WATER SUPPLY.

The sedimentary rocks in their great thickness and a succession of water-sheds or water-tables occupying distinct stages and extending with uniform characters under whole countries like the strata to which they are subordinated. It is proper to remark here that by the term water-shed is not meant a real bed of water lodged in a cavity between solid masses that serve as walls to it, but water filling the minute interstices of the cracks of a rock. Continuous and regular in sand these sheets are usually discontinuous and irregular in limestones and sandstones, in which the water only occupies more or less spacious fissures.

When natural and the man wanting human industry is by boring, to make openings down to the subterranean waters, which it causes to jet up to the surface and sometimes to a considerable height above. The thought of undertaking such works is a very ancient one. The Egyptians had recourse to them four centuries ago, and they were executed in France in 1126, at Artois, whence the name of artesian wells has been given to them.

The water levels of the cretaceous strata, from which the French artesian water is issue, are not always of advantage; but in the north of France and in Belgium they constitute the most favorable obstacle which miners have to encounter in reaching the coal beds. A striking confirmation of the theory of the source of supply of the artesian waters has been observed in Tours, where the water, spouting with great velocity from a well 110 meters in depth, brings up, together with fine sand, fresh-water shells and seeds in such a state of preservation as to show that they would not have been more than three or four months on their voyage. Some of the wells of the *Wady Rih* have also ejected fresh-water mollusks, fish and crabs, still living, which must, therefore, have made a still more rapid transit.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

SPECULATIVE PROFITS.

Closely akin to the land question is that of profit—more meant as regards a certain class of mercantile and trafficking operations. The bull and bear of the share markets are justly criticised as suspicious characters, but the bulls and bears of commerce and exchange are more deserving of a little of sanctity. These individuals do not represent the genuine trading which consists in the distribution of the world's supplies, and the profits arising from which, like those of any less disguised storage and transport, or of production, are in kind, if not always in amount, fair and equitable. They, on the other hand, rather abstract than facilitate the response to the world's requirements, by speculating, like the land-kings, in scarcity values, and from the position, which gives them power to work their will unrestrained except by the conflicting interests of others of the same genus, or by the display of the public upon which they prey, they may well be said to gambol at the general expense, with a suit of trumps concealed in each sleeve.

It has well been pointed out that periods of great bankruptcies, though disastrous to individuals concerned in them, go hand-in-hand with renewals of social freedom and prosperity, simply because the public, being exhausted of their funds, cannot pay the monopolists who, in turn, cannot pay their fellow-monopolists, and thus the depleting process is temporarily stayed, the money is indirectly returned to the people by insolvent prices and other powerful influences, and a short time has been agreed upon, and a short time as it will go, and has dropped down ready for the screwing-up process to be commenced over again. This fact alone should indicate one of the fundamental errors of our social system.

As an illustration of the moral character of this kind of dealing, we will suppose the object of traffic to be a loaf of bread. The profit made by the individual baker is fair in kind, as being in the nature of wages for his labour. So is that of the master baker, although the division of that profit afterwards into his share and that of his employees may be a question. So is that of the customers in the ordinary course of things. But all these are profits (or *indeterminate wages*) upon labour or care in some form for the benefit of those who wish to consume bread. The profits of which we speak in connection with the mercantile world are, however, profits upon mere transactions, or as between the immediate parties, a price paid for the "right" of monopoly transferred, and as between them and the general public, a price paid by the latter (ultimately for what they ought to be paid instead of paying for—the control by a single class of goods in connection with a view to the party so favoured making the public, who pay for their privilege, pay also more for the goods, because by reason of the privilege they are difficult to be had. These profits on mere transactions may be likened with perfect justice to keeping a sixpenny loaf from a hungry man until he will give a shilling for it, or, at best, taking advantage of his hunger to obtain a shilling.

If the world's wheat supply is deficient, the loss in wheat falls upon the world. The mere difficulty of procuring it causes it to be used sparingly, but the producer sustains a money loss by the non-return of what he has invested. It is precious little scarcity value that comes to him, although he is the most justly entitled to it on the mere principle of making the product cover the cost. But in the process of distribution and the exchange of wheat for money, the wheat gets into the hands of certain middlemen. What the public lose in wheat is increased by the raising of prices for monopoly value, so that they have to pay still less owing to the dearth, and pay more for that. In short, the loss which normally falls upon the world is increased to the masses to give gain to the middlemen. The position is then this—that, considering the wheat and money as interchangeable equivalents, these middlemen, when harvests are small, get more wheat, counted in money, than they would have if it were plentiful. The smaller the general loaf is the bigger the slice they can cut off as their share!

The sum and substance of this "great trading," this "mercantile occupation of the higher sort," this anything but what is useful, and which ought to be, and yet regarded with more respect than it is, is that it is a—*come* in the way of a Jones buying from Brown for a thousand pounds, paid Brown his thousand or less for what I did not want for the supply of my customers, if I have any, and made Jones give me five hundred extra before I would let him have it. Jones will have to get the five hundred out of the public, and so I am being supported by the public for interfering with their getting their wants supplied.

The amount of brain-power, and other work expended upon getting money by extortion, instead of getting it by applying the same labour

to some useful end for which the money could be had in fair exchange, is simply appalling. Last—and worse than lost, destructive—to what an extent might it not advance the social world if but applied to increasing the average store, instead of lowering it by these private levies! *For* distribution will gradually throw up obstacles to such a system. The duty of everyone with the true principles of social right at heart is in the meanwhile to discountenance, by every means in his power, traffic of this class, and for himself to regard it with the abhorrence due to its actual character, so that he will endeavour to make his living by production or—in the true sense of the words—*legitimate* trading, and no more condescend to the wiles of the Merchant Kings than he would to the tricks of "backmaking," or the profitable impostures of sham doctors and patent medicine quacks. The matter is one with which the State is almost powerless to deal, and inclination must be the ultimate remedy for the evil.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.

"Better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave." So I think as I gaze at my last suitor, a portly old fellow with a snug little income, I have grown weary of waiting for my younger-lover to amass that wonderful fortune that, in the beginning of our courtship, seemed to be within such easy reach. And what if his hopes were never realized, or, upon attaining them, he were to forsake me for a younger and fairer maiden? With these prospects of spinsterhood in the dim future, I am decided to reply to the rather unattractive "proposals" of his to marry. "Yes, I will, never, without shedding a few girlish tears as I put away forever the little trinkets and tokens of affection which were given me by my first love.

We were married, quietly, of course. As I turn from the altar to gaze into those serious, middle-aged eyes, I half repent of my bargain. A manly form rises before me, young and supple, while those honest brown eyes that first won my heart seem to look reproachfully at me. I shut out the vision as "unlucky," and the face I recalled for the first time is fair and smiling.

We go on our wedding tour, coming home by way of Niagara Falls. How beautifully they appear to me, looking at them for the first time! I go in raptures, and am quite surprised to find my newly-made husband not so enthusiastic by half. The fact is, "he's been there before," on his first wedding trip, some sixteen years back, when I was a little girl in pinafores and short frocks.

How old he must be! How old he looks! I think, despite the youthful suit he has donned, and how very awkward for porter and hall boys to refer to me as the daughter, or to overhear him spoken of as the "old girl!"

I would like to sit up and enjoy the beauty of the moon-lit water, but the groom experiences a slight twinge of the gout, and the night air, he informs me, is not good for rheumatism. I am hurried below the stuffy little gateway, thereby losing one half the beauty of the Hudson.

We make home to that good, substantial brick house where the trim household welcomes us. I do not now regret my bargain as I glance at the garden, with its well-trimmed lawn and carriage-drive. But the children, where are they? His children, that I am going to love and be a mother to? They do not come to meet us, their father being obliged to go and seek them. I am quite unprepared for the reception they give me.

The eldest, a tall, shy girl, comes forward, extending the tips of her fingers as she remarks quite coldly, "How do you?" while her sister, a flaxen-haired little one of 7, utters refused to make friends as she stands staring sullenly at me.

"Want you kiss your new mamma?" asks her father, kindly.

"She is not my mamma," says the little one, purring up her red lips as if to cry, "for Aunt Hopsy told me so, and that I was not to love her."

"They will learn to love you in time," suggests my lord and master.

But time wears on, making the gulf between us only wider. Aunt Hopsy, a maiden aunt, has left us many a day with naught to remind me that she ever existed save the seeds of bitter opposition she has sown, and the seeds of bitter the young hearts of her brother's children.

I like housekeeping. I find it all so new and novel. How I enjoy going into the kitchen to make some little delicacy for my husband! With what joy I place it before him, telling him that I have made it with my own hands, waiting patiently the while for his approval!

"Of course, my love," he says, "it is very nice, but don't you think a little more sugar would improve it? My first wife," he adds, "made it to perfection."

"Is always thus. His first wife did this, or his first wife did that, until I begin to think that the wisest thing this estimable lady ever did was to shuffle off this mortal coil; and I begin to envy her that narrow bed in the churchyard."

I find myself standing before her portrait, that smiles blandly down at me from its place on the wall, and wondering if it were possible to receive from those mute lips a few suggestions of how she managed things, generally, before I took her place.

The great, rambling old house has lost its charm. In the days of my girlhood I pictured it filled with parties; but the master is opposed to merry-making in general. He has had his day, and seriously objects to "his darling" having hers.

I have learned from experience that May and December cannot mate. How much happier I should be in "two rooms back" with that young lover I discarded. And he, poor fellow, what has become of him? I think of him doing something rash, or picture him wasting away, the victim of a broken heart. I glance over the newspaper to find my little mistake; he has simply "gone and got married," and I have a little Sallie Jones, of all other girls! She to be my rival!

I find life scarcely worth the living! I think that if I were free once more, with two suitors, one middle-aged and wealthy, the other young and—well, not very wealthy—I know which one of them I would take. Don't you?

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Advertisements.

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Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [428]

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THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF SYDNEY"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 20th May, at THREE P.M. taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco, \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, 350.00
To San Francisco and return, 350.00
To London, 325.00
To Liverpool, 330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Scaled-Eng-Loes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th April 1888. [1]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

Also, A First-class London made DOG-CART AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1886. [53]

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE DIXWELL FEARON was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st January, 1888.

DEACON & Co. [364]

NOTICE.

MR. M. GROTE has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON. [53]

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NOTICE.

Intimations.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1888, at HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK P.M., for the presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1887, the declaration of Dividends, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year, and the transaction of any other business which may be transacted at an ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors, ALEX. ROSS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 4th April, 1888. [396]

A LADY residing in England wishes to have Two or Three Children to EDUCATE with her.

Careful training, with the advantage of FRENCH and GERMAN TAUGHT in an English home. Good references required and exchanged.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 27th March, 1888. [338]

NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 216.

CHINA-SEA. SHANGHAI DISTRICT. WOOSUNG LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of changes that have taken place in the banks bounding the channel across the Woosung Outer Bar, the Woosung Light has been altered to show—

White between the bank of the Yangtze to the north-westward of the Lighthouse and S. 14° 30' W.

Green between S. 14° 30' W. and S. 57° 20' W.

White between S. 57° 20' W. and S. 70° 50' W.

Red between S. 70° 50' W. and the left (western) bank of the Woosung river.

The bearings are magnetic and from seaward. By Order of the Inspector General of Customs, A. M. HISBEE, Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 9th April, 1888. [418]

CANTON DISTRICT. LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 35.

JUNK SUNK OFF LINTIN. NOTICE is hereby given, that this wreck has drifted about a mile to the South East of its former position, and now lies directly in the fairway.

High-peak of Lintin bears S. 41° W. Fan-shak N. 55° W. Sui-shan Pagoda N. 12° W. The above bearings are Magnetic. J. H. MAY, Harbour Master.

